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Please do not be alarmed if you fail to receive your copy of *The Crisis* on August 1.

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The August and September issues of *The Crisis* are combined issues—August and September. This August-September issue will be out on September 1, 1956.

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THE CRISIS

Founded 1910
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

Editor: James W. Ivy
Editorial Advisory Board: Lewis S. Gannett, Arthur B. Spingarn, Sterling A. Brown, Carl Murphy

Vol. 63, No. 6 **Whole Number 534**

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910 *and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.* THE CRISIS *is published monthly from October to May inclusive and bimonthly June-July and August-September by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., at* 20 *West* 40*th Street, New York* 18, *N. Y. Roy Wilkins, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15 *cents a copy. Foreign subscription* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscription may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and three weeks notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Reentered as second class matter July* 22, 1949, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879.

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Brown's Photo Service

LIFE MEMBERSHIP PLAQUE—*Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, presents a Life Membership plaque to James Reginald Edghill of the Atlantic City, New Jersey, branch of the Association. This branch raised* $12,000 *for the NAACP at a mass meeting.*

■ **Why Catholics should not be afraid of joining the NAACP**

Catholics and the NAACP*

By Archibald V. McLees

AS is the case with all loyal Americans, Catholics are wary of joining any organization which has the slightest hint of subversion about it. We realize that it is a common Communist trick to set up so-called "Fronts" with non-communist names in the hope of attracting those who are interested in civil and human rights; or, if possible, to infiltrate and take over worth-while organizations already established.

Since May 17, 1954, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been under bitter attack in the South, because it was rightly considered the chief force behind the action which brought about the unanimous U. S. Supreme Court decision to end racial segregation in our public schools. In addition to threats, economic reprisals, and even acts of violence, all calculated to discourage active membership in the NAACP, the story was started that this prime enemy to what many in the South euphemistically term "the southern way of life" was actually a subversive organization and should be characterized as such.

It would not be surprising if a number of Catholics, fearful of being lured into a "Red Front," have hesitated to take out a membership in the N-Double-A in spite of their desire to help the cause of desegregation. Nor are Catholics alone in being disturbed by this charge; only recently a non-Catholic who hoped to get on the police force in New York informed the author that he could not afford to be mixed up with

* Reprinted from the May, 1956, issue of Stray Notes, Brookyn, N. Y.

THE REV. ARCHIBALD V. McLEES *is pastor of the Holy Rosary Rectory, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

a "doubtful" organization, and so must refuse to join the National Association.

The simple truth, of course, is that the NAACP is not, and never has been, a subversive organization.

It was founded in 1909 by a small interracial group which deplored the fact that one hundred years after the birth of Abraham Linclon the Negro had still a long way to go in order to enjoy the ordinary rights of American citizenship. Only the year before, the country had been shocked by race riots in the home of the Emancipator, Springfield, Illinois, resulting in the killing and wounding of scores of colored people and the flight of thousands of others from the city. Disenfranchisement was the rule in southern states for one whose skin was dark; his children suffered from inferior education; his dignity as a man was trampled a dozen times a day; he had reason to fear for his very life if he complained about the way he was treated. In seeking to remedy this sad condition of things, a "call" was sent out for a national conference; on the evening of May 30 the conference opened with an informal reception at the Henry Street Settlement, attended by many religious and lay leaders. In May, 1910, the second conference was held in New York and it was then that the permanent body, known as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was finally organized. The first issue of *The Crisis*, the NAACP magazine, appeared the same year.

Certainly there was nothing subversive in the founding of this Association. Has it perhaps been infiltrated and turned into a Communist Front at some point during its forty-seven year history?

ATTEMPT INFILTRATION

There is no doubt that the Reds have made the attempt. It would have been a great victory for American Communism to be able to control the strongest, largest and most important Negro organization. After World War II, a serious threat arose when a few of the more than one thousand NAACP branches found themselves being used as an opening wedge by Leftists to take over the whole Association; but their power was broken at the national convention in Boston: and since that time the national office has been doubly vigilant in seeing that leftist activity is kept out of the individual branches. This year, for example, national executive secretary Roy Wilkins sent a letter to all branch officers, warning them that left-wingers were making a special effort to be appointed as delegates by NAACP groups to the Civil Rights Assembly to be held in Washington March 4; he declared that they were offering to pay their own way in order to be named delegates, and he said it was the responsibility of each branch to keep them out. "Here at the national office," he wrote, "we are depending upon every branch officer to protect the good name and effectiveness of the NAACP in this major fight for civil rights legislation, by carrying out the national policy as embodied and re-affirmed year after year in our annual convention anti-communist resolution."

It is not to be wondered at that

Catholics have never been very strong numerically in the National Association. Its membership is made up mostly of Negroes, and only 3 percent of the colored people in the United States are Catholic. However, we have a Catholic on the national executive board of the NAACP in the person of George Hunton, executive secretary of the New York Catholic Interracial Council; and in the Brooklyn branch the chairman of the executive committee is Catholic Judge Hon. Myles Paige, while the author of this article is a vice-president in the same branch. We might add that the president of the Central Long Island branch is Dr. Eugene Reed, a Knight of Columbus. It is thus evident that some Catholics have a very intimate, firsthand knowledge of the policies of this organization that has been labeled "subversive"; and we do not hesitate, to use the words of George Hunton, to "condemn the baseless charges of "subversion" and "pro-communism" that have been made against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by irresponsible critics who are opposed to educational integration."

Could we think for one minute that President Dwight D. Eisenhower or Vice-President Richard Nixon would have accepted invitations to address a subversive organization? Two years ago the President spoke to the "Freedom Fulfillment" meeting of the NAACP in Washington, D. C.; and the Vice-President made the closing speech at last year's annual convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Many other outstanding Americans have expressed their belief in the ideals and activities of this thoroughly American association; it should be enough to quote from a statement by Francis Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York:

TREMENDOUS PROGRESS

"Despite many misunderstandings and difficulties and much opposition, the NAACP has made tremendous progress in the struggle to secure for the colored citizens of the United States that place in our civic life to which they are entitled in accordance with the rights that proceed from our common Creator and are proclaimed in the American Constitution."

The attempted "smear" of pro-communism may have freightened some prospective members away. We hope by now, however, that you are convinced that it is nothing but the last, desperate, underhand weapon of the cornered proponent of white superiority.

Naturally, it is not enough to prove that an organization is free from subversion in order to get people to join it. There are no doubt hundreds of societies and associations that have no taint of Communism, and yet we feel no overwhelming desire to affiliate ourselves with them. It remains therefore to explain why Catholics should be willing to sign up as members of the NAACP and to take an active part, if possible, in working for its announced goal of "Full Freedom By 1963," the centenary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

In the first place, as Catholics, we believe that manifestations of prejudice are not only un-American but

(*Continued on page* 380)

TEACHER AIDS ASSOCIATION—*Eugene Davidson, president of the Washington, D. C., branch receives a check for* $427 *from his former third-grade teacher, Mrs. Ella E. Bannister. Mrs. Bannister was Mr. Davidson's teacher more than fifty years ago. She raised this and additional funds for the NAACP through her Helping Hand Club of the 19th Street Baptist Church. The Washington branch membership drive, under the leadership of Lawrence M. Byrd, was the most successful in its history. There are* 8,400 *members and* $32,000 *collected.*

AID FOR MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTTERS—*Mr. and Mrs. Hubert B. Maybell, owners of the H & H Cafe, 125 East 51st Street, Chicago, Illinois, present a $100 check to Raymond Johnson, NAACP civil rights director for Illinois, to aid the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama. The Maybells, natives of Alabama, gave the contribution to hasten the day when segregation and discrimination will come to an end in their home state.*

LIFE MEMBERSHIP—*Mrs. Shelley Hawthorne (left), chairman of the Houston branch committee on special memberships and gifts, receives final payment from Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Crawford on their Life Membership in the Association. They paid their first installment on January 5, 1955. Mr. Crawford is a retired grocer and Mrs. Crawford is a housewife.*

Condition of Farm Workers in 1955

By Fay Bennett

WITH the sharecropper and the southern tenant farmer it's not sixteen tons and it's not coal, but half a ton is a lot of cotton and the result is often the same—"another day older and deeper in debt." Owing one's "soul" is an old story to the plantation worker.

This year as Negroes began to assert their political and human rights, the debts to the "company store" the landlord, the loan shark were being called. For many there may no longer be hope of clearing themselves on next year's crop.

Behind the headlines of racial tension—of desire for equal rights on the one hand, and the rise of white supremacy movements on the other—is a story of bitter poverty and little opportunity. The "southern way of life" may mean gracious hospitality and leisurely living to some, but to a great number it means "Yessuh, boss," and hopeless poverty.

Nearly 600,000 families moved off the nation's farms between 1950 and 1954, according to U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. Most of these were in the South and many had yearly incomes of less than $1,000 on which to feed, clothe and care for a family. Government programs designed to help the farmer are not talking about the sharecropper, the tenant farmer, the migrant farm worker. Here is a picture of the decline:

Percentage of Tenant Farmers in Five Southern States 1930 and 1950

	1930	*1950*
Alabama	64.7	41.4
Georgia	68.2	42.8
Louisiana	66.6	39.6
Mississippi	72.2	51.6
South Carolina	65.1	45.3

This article is an excerpt from a report to the board of directors of the National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., made by its executive secretary, Fay Bennett.

Many of the sharecroppers have been Negroes. Second-class citizenship status added to economic insecurity have caused many to leave. Here are the figures:

Perecentage of Negroes in Five Southern States 1940 and 1950

	1940	*1950*
Mississippi	49.2	45.3
South Carolina	42.9	38.8
Louisiana	35.9	32.9
Alabama	34.7	32.0
Georgia	34.7	30.9

It should come as no surprise to learn that these same states are among the poorest of the nation. The following table tells the story:

Per Capita Income Per Year in 1950 in Five Southern States

Mississippi	$771
Alabama	950
South Carolina	1003
Georgia	1103
Louisiana	1135

And here is the picture in terms of education:

Percentage of Population and Years of Schooling in Five Southern States

	Less than 5 yrs.	*Less than 8 yrs.*	*than Less 12 yrs.*
Mississippi	26	47	77
Alabama	22	48	76
South Carollna	27	53	79
Georgia	24	51	77
Louisiana	29	55	76

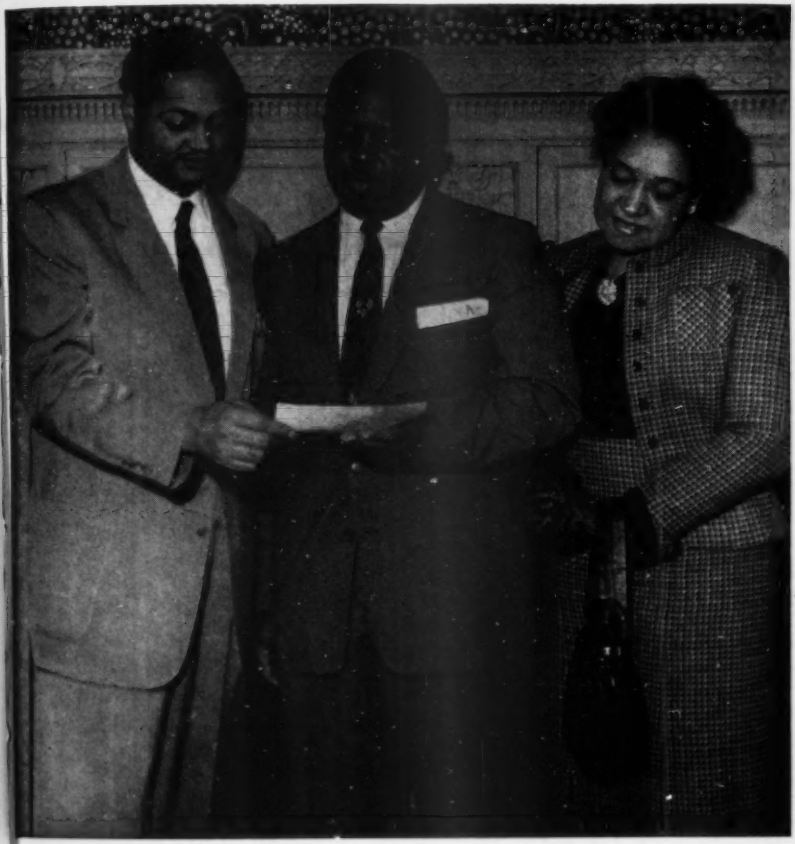
SOUTH'S DILEMMA

This is the South's dilemma—numbers of people, economically and educationally poor, who want to partake of the abundance America is producing. The awakening of many to demand their rights as Americans challenges the whole economic and social structure of the South. Herein lies the basic reason for the development, within the past year, of Citizens Councils of "white males dedicated to preservation of segregation" in southern states.

Starting in Sunflower county, Mississippi, where Senator Eastland has his large cotton plantation, the Citizens Councils now claim 300 local units with over 80,000 members in Mississippi alone. It is reliably estimated that there are over 500 local units throughout the South with a total membership of over 250,000 in 15 states. Many of these local units have joined to form the Federation for Constitutional Government under the leadership of John U. Barr, New Orleans, Louisiana, long a leader in Dixiecrat and anti-labor circles.

With an avowed purpose of preventing the implementation of the Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in the schools, the Councils are also working to maintain segregation in every area of life in the South. Of immediate concern is the economic pressure exerted by members of these councils against Negroes who are pressing for the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States. In just one county in the state of South Carolina, 30 families have been evicted from their sharecropper homes. One family, unable to meet the sudden calling of an $800 loan, lost its home and 30 acres of land. In this state and in Mississippi, homes are being

(*Continued on page* 379)



CHICAGO BRANCH AIDS BUS BOYCOTTERS—*Willoughby Abner (left), president of the Chicago, Illinois, branch, and Mrs. Beatrice H. Steele, branch treasurer, present the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice-president of the Montgomery (Alabama) Improvement Association a check for* $2450.04 *to help in the drive for civil rights. The donation represents part of the proceeds from the Chicago hour of prayer and mass rally held on April* 11, 1956, *in the Coliseum.*

A TEACHER APPLICATION FROM THE ELLOREE, SOUTH CAROLINA, SCHOOL BOARD.

TEACHER APPLICATION

NAME _____
HOME ADDRESS _____
DATE OF BIRTH _____ AGE _____ RACE _____ SEX _____
MARITAL STATUS _____ NO. OF CHILDREN ____ LIVING WITH HUSBAND OR WIFE? _
CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

GROUP _____ CLASS _____ GRADE _____ DATE OF EXPIRATION _____
YEARS EXPERIENCE PRIOR TO JULY 1, 1955 _____ YEARS IN PRESENT POSITION _____
SUBJECTS OR FIELDS IN WHICH CERTIFIED TO TEACH _____
_____
HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDED _____
LIST COLLEGES ATTENDED _____
SUMMER SCHOOLS ATTENED (LAST FIVE YEARS) _____
EXTENSION COURSES (LAST FIVE YEARS) _____
GIVING DATES AND DEGREES _____
RELIGIOUS PREFERENCE _____ ARE YOU A MEMBER? ____ IF SO, STATE CHURCH
OF WHICH YOU ARE A MEMBER _____
LIST ANY CLUBS, ORGANIZATIONS, OR FRATERNITIES TO WHICH YOU BELONG _____
_____
DO YOU BELONG TO THE NAACP? ____ DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR IMMEDIATE FAMILY BELONG TO THE NAACP? _____ DO YOU SUPPORT THE NAACP IN ANY WAY (MONEY OR ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS)? _____
DO YOU FAVOR INTEGRATION OF RACES IN SCHOOLS? _____ ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR WORK AND THE SCHOOLS AS THEY ARE NOW MAINTAINED? YES ____ NO ____ IF YES, COMMENT ON BACK.
DO YOU FEEL THAT YOU WOULD BE HAPPY IN AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM, KNOWING THAT PARENTS AND STUDENTS DO NOT FAVOR THIS SYSTEM? YES _____ NO _____ (CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER)

PARENTS AND STUDENTS DO NOT FAVOR THIS SYSTEM? YES_____NO____(CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER)

DO YOU FEEL THAT AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL SYSTEM WOULD BETTER FIT THE COLORED RACE FOR THEIR LIFE'S WORK. YES_____NO____(CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER)_____

DO YOU THINK THAT YOU ARE QUALIFIED TO TEACH AN INTEGRATED CLASS IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER? YES____NO____(CHECK ONE AND GIVE REASON FOR YOUR ANSWER)_____

DO YOU FEEL THAT THE PARENTS OF YOUR SCHOOL KNOW THAT NO PUBLIC SCHOOLS WILL BE OPERATED IF THEY ARE INTEGRATED? YES_____ NO_____

DO YOU BELIEVE IN THE AIMS OF THE NAACP?_____

IF YOU SHOULD JOIN THE NAACP WHILE EMPLOYED IN THIS SCHOOL, PLEASE NOTIFY THE SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. YES_____ NO_____

DO YOU DESIRE A POSITION IN THE ELLOREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE 1956-1957 SESSION?

The State of South Carolina
County of Orangeburg

Personally comes before me the undersigned, she on oath says that the above statements are true.

Sworn to me before this _____ day of _____1956.

_____ SIGNED _____
NOTARY PUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA

■ This doctor fulfills his obligations as a citizen

A Munificent Gift

THE willingness of successful Negroes to assume more and more of the social responsibilities of their position is attested by the recent endowment of $100,000 from Dr. Godfrey Nurse, New York City surgeon, for a research laboratory at Harlem Hospital, New York City. The gift will be employed, explains Dr. Aubre de L. Maynard, director of surgery at the hospital, for the equipment and operation of a laboratory for surgical investigation. This will be a unit of the department of surgery. This is the first such grant from an individual in the sixty-year history of the hospital.

Harlem is one of 35 city-operated hospitals and costs over $6,000,000 a year to operate. Starting as a 23-bed hospital in 1887, it now has a functional capacity of 956 beds. And another 200 beds will be added under a pending $5,000,000 new building and reconstruction program. More than 500 doctors are affiliated with the institution and its nursing personnel numbers 718.

Over 4,000 operations are performed yearly by a staff which includes internationally famous surgeons in every speciality. The hospital is equipped and staffed for every illness known to man.

Dr. Nurse's appreciation of the work which Dr. Aubre de L. Maynard has done at Harlem, and its increasing recognition as a research center, are said to have influenced Dr. Nurse's decision to contribute to its research facilities.

Dr. Maynard, who is one of the world's leading thoracic surgeons, is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York Thoracic Surgical Society, and is the second Negro surgeon to have been elected to the exclusive and exceedingly select New York Surgical Society—which has a fixed numerical membership. In July 1954, Dr. Maynard had the distinction of addressing *l'Academie de Chirurgie de France.*

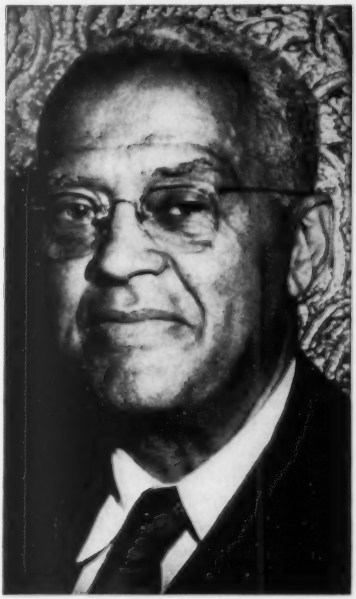
Dr. Maynard states that the new unit will be called the Godfrey Nurse Laboratory for Experimental Surgery and emphasized its significance for the surgical residents enrolled in the

accredited four-year training course of the Hospital:

"It will provide them with an opportunity for original research activities and will undoubtedly augment the status of our surgical training program."

Named as trustees of the endowment, which has been approved by the Commissioner of Hospitals, Dr. Basil C. MacLean, are Dr. Maynard and Dr. Henry W. Cave. Dr. Cave is a past president of the American College of Surgeons and is Consultant in Surgery and a Trustee of Roosevelt Hospital.

AUBRE MAYNARD, M.D., F.A.C.S.
Surgical Director, Harlem Hospital



Wide World
DR. GODFREY NURSE

Dr. Godfrey Nurse has resided in New York City for over forty years and has always been much concerned with the extension of educational and vocational opportunities for Negroes.

With other leading medical figures of the era, in the late twenties, he was instrumental in the establishment and support of two hospitals, the Edgecombe Sanitarium and the International Hospital, which provided facilities for Negro physicians and surgeons when all other New York hospitals were barred to them. Also associated in these ventures were Dr. James L. Wilson, Dr. Ralph H. Young, Dr. Louis T. Wright, and Dr.

U. Conrad Vincent, the latter two now deceased.

As an executive officer of the Manhattan Medical Society, at that time a colored professional group, Dr. Nurse spearheaded the successful efforts for the admission of Negro doctors to Harlem Hospital. When a threat of mass resignation was made by members of the staff, he recruited prominent white doctors and surgeons, who were pledged to work with the new Negro appointees in staffing the Hospital, in order to prevent disruption of service to the community. In the face of this support for racial integration, the threats of an organized exodus evaporated.

He formerly conducted the Godfrey Nurse Research Laboratory, the first clinical laboratory operated by a Negro to be certified by the Health Department. Here new laboratory techniques were demonstrated, including the Asheim-Zondek test for pregnancy. A tropical disease, Filaria Bancrofti, was also the subject of intensive study.

With a surgical practice extending over many years, Dr. Nurse recalls most vividly those cases which presented the greatest challenge to his surgical skill. Such a one was the operation for extra-uterine pregnancy at term, in which both the mother and child survived. Very few cases with this favorable result have been reported in the scientific literature.

As a private philanthropy, Dr. Nurse has financed the professional training of several students attending Tuskegee Institute and Virginia State College.

In fulfilling his obligations as a citizen, Dr. Nurse has participated in the political life of the community on both the district and state levels, always a champion of representation for minority groups. As a delegate to the State Democratic Convention, with Commissioner Thomas E. Dyett, he secured the first endorsement in the state platform of the Wagner-Costigan Anti-Lynching Bill. He was twice a member of the Electoral College.

Dr. Nurse has served as the chairman or a member of various committees seeking the appointment of qualified Negroes in the educational system of New York or their advancement on merit in industry.

The theatre and music represent continuing cultural aspects of Dr. Nurse's life and he takes pride in being one of the founders of the Shakespeare Theatre and Academy at Stratford, Connecticut, which promises to become an important and permanent center for the dramatic arts.

He has traveled widely in Europe and the Middle East and his present chief interest concerns the civilizations of the Mediterranean Basin.

CINCINNATI BRANCH—*Toby Bryant, now famous canine NAACP worker, brags shamelessly to Bugs Scruggs, WCIN radio station, about the 37 memberships he scratched for in the Cincinnati, Ohio, branch membership campaign.* BOTTOM: *Mrs. Ella M. Jackson (right) of the Bridgeport-Stratford branch (Bridgeport, Conn.) presents merit awards to campaign workers (from left) Mrs. Myrtle Carter, Mrs. Rose Newport, and Mrs. Mary Newport.*

LIFE MEMBERSHRIP—*St. Louis, Missouri, Gamma chapter of the Chi Delta Mu fraternity takes out a* $500 *Life Membership in the NAACP. Jerry Rhodes (left), president of Gamma, presents check to St. Louis branch president Ernest Calloway (right) as Dr. G. B. Key, national president of the fraternity, looks on.* BOTTOM: *AFL-CIO union representatives in St. Louis have enrolled nearly* 1,200 *NAACP members through the trade union division of the branch membership campaign.*

■ Gold Coast Africans give Louis Armstrong a royal welcome

A Holiday Honored "Satchmo" Armstrong

By George Padmore

AFTER a triumphant tour through the British Isles, Louis Armstrong, accompanied by a five piece jazz band, flew from London to the Gold Coast, which celebrated its independence after general elections in July, on a goodwill mission.

The party left London airport on Tuesday afternoon, May 22, and arrived at Accra airport on Wednesday, 23, where a crowd of over 10,000 African jazz fans assembled to give Satchmo and his wife a real royal welcome.

The tour was sponsored by the Columbia Broadcasting System which recently made a film of the Gold Coast for showing on the company's television network. Another CBS film unit also accompanied Satchmo and his jazz men to make a recording of Louis' first visit to Africa.

Before embarking on the plane, Satchmo told press men that his visit to Africa marked a big event in his checkered career. "The west coast of Africa," he declared "is the spiritual home of many American Negroes and the birthplace of rhythms which became jazz." "He was therefore most delighted to meet the people from whom his ancestors were taken away during the slave trade period."

Satchmo and his melody boys were seen off by Mr. Gerald Plange, public relations director at the Gold Coast Commissioner Office in London and many British jazz fans.

As the B.O.A.C. plane taxied into the Accra airport, over 10,000 Africans fans waved and shouted "No nue, na nue, akwba" meaning "Here is the man, here is the man, welcome."

Describing the scene, the Accra correspondent of the Manchester

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GEORGE PADMORE, *the author of many books on British policy in Africa, has recently published* Pan-Africanism or Communism?

Guardian cabled that "people had been taking up vantage points at the airport since six o'clock, among them chiefs from the North who had traveled hundreds of miles for the occasion. The uniforms of senior officials and police, with the multi-colored umbrellas of the chiefs, added to the brightness of the scene.

"Never before," says the reporter, "have I heard anything to equal the roar of cheering that greeted the appearance of the American jazz king. For, to all music lovers in the Gold Coast, Louis' visit is a great occasion, the memory of which will always remain in their minds."

BANDS SERENADE LOUIS

The report goes on to say: "Immediately Satchmo and his party, in dark tuxedo suits, alighted from the plane, instruments in hand, fifteen dance bands drawn from all parts of the country played the specially composed high life tune entitled 'All for you, Louis.' The Gold Coast bandsmen were rewarded with a special wave and a brilliant smile.

The party was welcomed on behalf of the Government by Mr. Ako Adjei, 35-year-old minister of the interior who was educated in America at the Colored Lincoln University where the Prime Minister Nkrumah also studied. The Minister of the Interior was accompanied by Mr. D. A. Chapman, secretary of the All-African Cabinet. Mr. Chapman was the first African to be attached to the staff of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, under Dr. Ralph Bunche, before taking up his present position under Dr. Nkrumah's government.

Later, a mile long procession of cars, lorries and cyclists escorted Louis and his wife, who were standing in an open car, to town. Along the five mile route to the town, workers lined the streets and cheered heartily while others waved their hats. Then Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong lunched with the Premier, Dr. Nkrumah.

This was the first time that any of the party had stood on African soil, but all of them looked fit in spite of the scorching heat. As Louis remarked at the airport, "I can stand it. After all, my ancestors came from here and I still have African blood in me."

Louis' three day visit was crowded with events. The biggest event, organized by the Columbia Broadcasting Service in Accra, was a free open air concert in the capital's biggest park, attended by half a million fans.

To afford workers the opportunity of seeing and hearing Satchmo, the Prime Minister declared Empire Day, which Dr. Nkrumah has abolished in the Gold Coast since coming to power in 1951, a half holiday. All government departments and private firms were closed.

After completing his concert tour, Louis and his jazz men flew back to the United States. Despite centuries of separation, the Gold Coast Africans took the Grand Ole Man of Jazz to their hearts as a goodwill ambassador from the 16 million Afro-Americans in the United States who can no longer say: "Peoples of African descent in the Western Hemisphere have no links with their ancestral motherland." Satchmo's visit has renewed these links.

Looking and Listening . . .

INTEGRATION

SINCE most of the talk about integration and desegregation involves Negroes and white schools, it may come as a surprise to learn that Negro schools are also integrating white students. In "White Students Attending Negro Colleges in the South," *Nairo Reporter* (May 1956), reports on this trend:

Still on quite a small scale, but increasingly, white students are enrolling in Negro colleges or colleges that have recently changed from Negro to interracial. Most of the institutions have long had racially mixed faculties and boards of trustees.

Of the approximately 600 white students currently attending Negro colleges, over 80 per cent are in two publicly supported higher educational institutions in West Virginia and Missouri. West Virginia State College has 300 white students; another 200 are found at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.

The figures were reported by Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the United Negro College Fund, with headquarters in New York City. Dr. Patterson said that 67 white students are attending six of the Fund's privately supported member institutions.

The majority of these schools have been Negro in practice rather than by law or charter. Indeed, in the case of 21 of them, no racially exclusive provisions ever have existed. Two have references to "colored" students in their charters; eight others originally had charters limiting enrollments to Negro students. All are now legally open to any qualified applicant without regard to race. Where necessary, charters have been amended or modified.

The greatest enrollment of whites in any of the 31 private member colleges was at Xavier University in New Orleans. This Roman Catholic university, originally created for Negroes, admitted its first full-time white students in 1954. There were white summer session students as early as 1950. Now, 19 whites are enrolled. Most of them are religious workers.

Eighteen white students are enrolled in Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. Although its charter refers to "colored youth," there have been white enrollees since 1862. The charter was amended only in 1952 to eliminate the reference to "colored."

White students have attended Fisk University at Nashville since 1949. In 1954, a white woman graduate student was awarded a master's degree. Eighteen white students are in attendance during the present year.

Other formerly all Negro colleges in the South having white students include Hampton Institute in Virginia, with six; Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark., with five; Talladega College, Ala., with five (in its grade school); Bethune-Cookman College, at Daytona Beach, Fla.; Virginia Union University, at Richmond; Livingstone College in Salisbury, N.C.; and Le Moyne College, in Memphis, Tenn.

All the schools affiliated with the

JUDY SMITH, *The Citizen's 1955 Central Ohio Spelling Bee champion, has brought Columbus, Ohio, national honors for her proficiency in French. Judy, 13, has won the first place in the National French Contest. She will receive a beautiful medal awarded by the French Government.*

United Negro College Fund have interracial faculties. Out of a total of 1,243 teachers, 314 are white. All but two have interracial boards of trustees; of a total of 501 board members of 23 institutions, 263 were white. The two exceptions are Livingstone College in North Carolina and Morris Brown College in Atlanta. These were founded by Negro religious denominations and have all-Negro boards.

Dr. Patterson does not expect the white enrollment in Negro colleges and universities to rise rapidly. The social pressures against such a development are heavy, he said, and white high school graduates have a relatively wide choice of available schools.

AIRLINE BIAS

ACCORDING to *Labor Reports* (June 1956), the New York State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) is investigating complaints that major airlines operating in and out of New York City have refused to hire qualified Negro applicants for jobs.

Commissioner Nicholas H. Pinto says that a broad inquiry is being made into the hiring policies and practices of the four airlines against which charges of racial discrimination have recently been made. These airlines are Pan American World Airways, Trans-World Airlines, American Airlines and United Airlines.

Charles Abrams, the Commission chairman, has ordered a general study of the hiring procedures of eight other airlines to determine whether they followed a "set" policy of excluding Negroes from employment.

Mr. Pinto's investigation will center on complaints by ten Negro applicants that employment was denied them in such flight categories as steward, stewardess, pilot, co-pilot and engineer.

The commissioner said that some progress had been made recently by the airlines in hiring Negroes in mechanical and service positions and as reservation clerks. However, he said, none was employed as flight personnel.

* * *

While the airlines are continuing to give prospective Negro employees the "run-around," the railroads, at least those operating in New York State, are opening up new job opportunities for Negroes. Commissioner Abrams reports that SCAD has had considerable success with the Pennsylvania Railroad already, and that a forthcoming new policy with the New York Central will open employment to Negroes at the higher levels. He said the Central is going to outlaw discrimination in hiring, and will instruct personnel to do so in a manual to be released shortly.

WESTERN JIM CROW

CHARLES COLEMAN, editor of the University of Wyoming *Branding Iron*, reports on the "hypocrisy of the 'equality state'" in the April 20, 1956, issue of his paper:

'Do you serve Negro patrons at your place of business?'

Sixteen restaurants and 14 bars were contacted, with approximately one-third of those responding saying flatly that they did not serve Negro patrons.

The segregation problem does not end at the Mason-Dixon line, nor at the city limits of Laramie, home of the

state university of 'the equality state.'

After an incident April 12, in which Ted Jefferson, UW Negro law student was refused service at the Connor Lounge, the *Branding Iron* conducted a telephone survey among Laramie bars and restaurants.

The *Branding Iron* received a letter from George Landon, UW student, registering a protest against the policy of the Connor in the Jefferson incident. [Ted Jefferson was refused service in the Connor lounge because he is a Negro.] Believing that this indicated student interest in the problem, the BI decided to publish the names of those businesses which do not serve Negroes, in contrast to those which have no race restrictions.

Thirteen of the 16 restaurants contacted said that they did serve Negroes, or would serve them. Sally's Lunch stated that Negroes were not served there, the Campus shop said that only Negroes attending school were served, and the Diamond Horseshoe stated that Negroes who came as part of teams were served in the restaurant, but individual Negroes were not.

More discrimination was observed in the bar survey. Eight of the 14 contacted described a flat "no Negroes" policy. . . .

The Connor Hotel manager, Marguerite Deti, said that she personally has no objections to serving Negroes in the bar, the restaurants, or the hotel itself, but that last week's incident was the decision of the owner's husband, who was visiting in Laramie at the time.

Those restaurants which said they do serve Negroes were: Bid-a-Wee, Country Kitchen (formerly the Ditch), H & L, Malt Depot, New Round Up, Spudnut Shop, Midwest, Paris, Viaduct, City, The Chef, Michael's and Dunn's.

Those bars which said they have no objections to Negro trade are the Buffalo, Chef, Diamond Horseshoe, and the Palms.

The Wyoming Union barber shop is apparently the only place in Laramie in which a Negro can get a haircut. Four downtown barber shops—Arcade, Connor, Midwest, and Modern—told the BI that they do not provide service for Negro patrons.

Nor is the discrimination in Laramie confined to the business district. Jefferson told the BI that last year, while attempting to find an apartment for himself and his wife, he was rejected 'at least 70 times.'

After obtaining an apartment, the Jeffersons were evicted soon after a new person bought the house.

Mrs. Jefferson is not in Laramie this year. She remained in Toronto.

Ruth Campbell, UW P. E. department staffer and president of the Laramie Council of Women's Organizations, told the BI that her group was planning to press for introduction of a bill in the state legislature which would make discrimination on the basis of race, creed, or color illegal in Wyoming.

The measure, known as House Bill 86, was introduced in the 1955 session, but failed to pass.

The bill is similar to the one now in effect in the state of Colorado, Miss Campbell said, adding, 'This seems to prove that it can work.'

Final decision on whether to press for introduction of the measure will be made at a meeting of women's clubs later this month.

Miss Campbell pointed out that Laramie racial discrimination is not confined to Negroes, but is also practiced toward Spanish Americans.

Last November, the LCWO held a meeting on the subject, Does Laramie Have a Race Problem?

The conclusion was affirmative.

Miss Campbell cited the Laramie ministerial alliance and the American Association of University Women as other local organizations working on the problem, and declared, 'The more

of these (discrimination) cases that comes up; the more it shows we need action on the problem.'

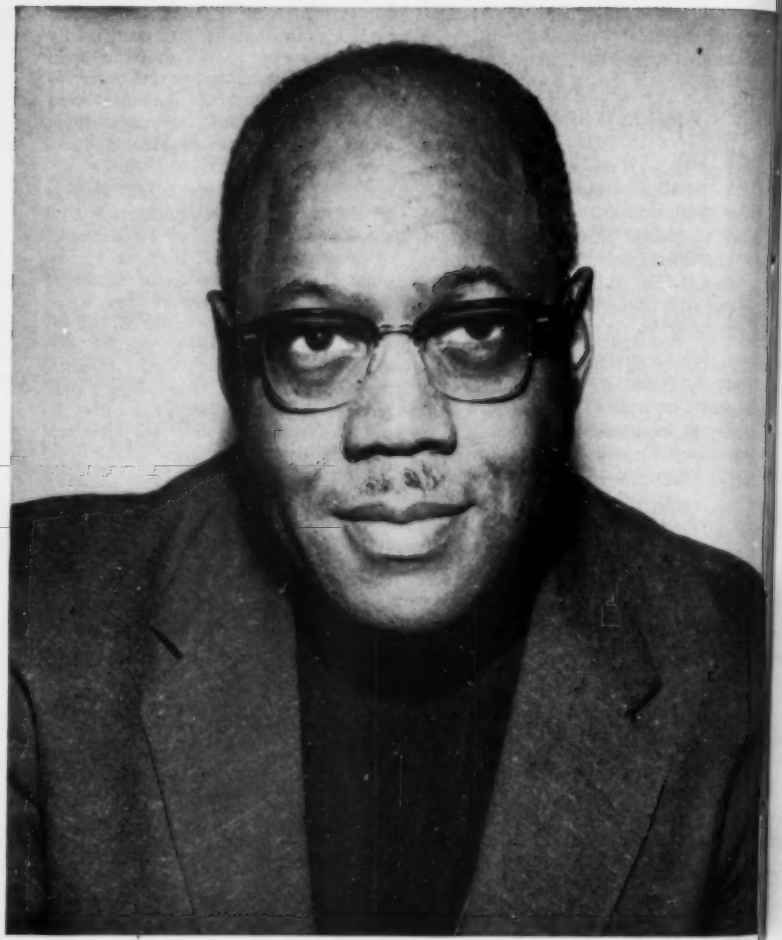
ANTI-INTEGRATION

"THE most acute of all current issues in the field of civil liberties and due process," warns the *Bulletin* (May 1956) of The Fund for the Republic, "are clearly those generated by the southern revolt against the desegregation orders of the federal courts. Racial discrimination, denials of equality of opportunity and the equal protection of the laws on racial grounds are not, of course, confined to the South. . . . The Negro community is not the only racial minority in the country which frequently meets with less than justice. But it is the southern resistance to school integration—especially in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, where the white community is most determined and more clearly unanimous—which is now raising the most serious problems for all those interested in the principles of the Bill of Rights. . . ."

The *Bulletin* then discusses some of the current economic boycotts now going on in the South:

> When the white southern reaction against the NAACP descends to cruder levels, in attempts to ban the organization [NAACP] as 'subversive,' to dismiss teachers and other public servants for holding membership in it, to exclude its lawyers from the courts, one meets a blunter challenge to the usual concepts of civil liberties and due process. And the challenge becomes even cruder still in the activities of the White Citizens' Councils and related movements in bringing economic pressure, intimidation, if not occasionally more violent methods of coercion, upon the Negro communities in order to force the removal of signatures from integration petitions, to deny them their voting rights or exclude them from juries.

One of the most striking, as well as most baffling, of these problems in civil rights and justice is raised by the resort of both the white and the Negro communities to the weapons of economic boycott. The Montgomery bus strike has aroused not only national but international attention—a similar bus strike by Negroes was recently reported in Capetown, South Africa. Less widely publicized, but possibly no less disturbing, are local boycotts and counter-boycotts against retailers, distributors, sometimes against national brands, springing out of the racial tension. Dealers have at times been boycotted simultaneously by the white community because of rumors that they were unduly friendly to the NAACP and by the colored community because they were supposed to have denied jobs or credit to Negroes in enforcing the campaign against desegregation. The marked rise over the past few years in the relative buying power of the Negro community in the South has given it weight in economic conflict of this kind. There is little information on which to estimate the real seriousness of the resort to economic weapons, but there is no doubt that the potentialities have seriously alarmed the more thoughtful leaders on both sides of the racial issue. The larger economic costs to the South of an embittered struggle over school integration—in discouraging industrial development, in exacerbating labor relations, in hindering the sale of state and municipal bonds, as well as in possible violence and extremism—are proving an inducement to reasonable and careful attitudes.



United Press Photo

THE REV. A. L. REYNOLDS, *minister of Mount Olive Methodist church, Topeka, Kansas, has accepted invitation to become the first Negro pastor of an all-white congregation in Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Reynolds accepted his post as pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian church on June 3.*

BROWN BABIES

IN "German Youth and the Race Question," an UNESCO feature, Jean Marabini writes on the brown babies in Germany:

Information has been gathered on this subject by educational authorities and by youth organizations. In December 1951, an international survey conducted in collaboration with German institutions reported there were 94,000 children fathered by foreign soldiers, 3,000 of them being of mixed race. At the end of 1953, this last figure had risen to 3,600 in the German Federal Republic—an increase of 20 per cent as compared to 1951.

The enrollment of colored children in German schools is found to have created no special problem. Educational authorities have advised teachers to adopt a policy of 'special, but not obvious, care.' Experiments carried out with 909 colored children, however, have indicated that certain problems do exist. Educational authorities at Marinheim, for example, disclose that, in many cases, colored children become aggressive because of remarks about the color of their skin. This sensitiveness seems to be fostered by what the children's parents say to them. Many of these children go to school with a 'chip on their shoulders.'

A much-too-widespread belief among the general public that Negro children are naturally more temperamental than others is supported by the observations of only one teacher. However, there seems to be little doubt that these children suffer from repressed inferiority complexes. During a series of psychological tests, all the Negro children examined chose white as their favorite color—a fact which further research might disclose as indicating unconscious tendencies to reject the color of their own bodies.

A report from educational authorities at Bad Wurtemburg indicates that classes adopt a friendly attitude towards these Negro youngsters, although girls show more reserve than boys. It is the older pupils—or even adults—who are usually responsible for cases in which Negro children have been teased or humiliated. The same report recommends that educational steps should be taken to eliminate whatever prejudices exist among older pupils.

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

MOST Americans by now are familiar with the notorious NAZI concentration and extermination camps—Dachau, Buchenwald, Belsen, Birkenau, and others—but few are aware that the British are now operating concentration camps in Kenya for "rehabilitation" of the Mau Mau or Kikuyu suspected of Mau Mau sympathies. These eye witness accounts are taken from a series of articles, "Kenya's Concentration Camps," by Eileen Fletcher in the May 4, 1956, issue of the internationalist Pacifist weekly *Peace News* (London):

I went to Kenya in December, 1954 to work in Mau Mau camps because I was concerned at the accounts in English papers of atrocities committed both by the Mau Mau and by certain British people in suppressing them.

My religion teaches me 'there is a way of God in every situation' and I was anxious to prove this in the trouble areas of Kenya. Also I was anxious to help Mau Mau detainees during their time of imprisonment, for having lived for two years in an isolated refugee camp and for one year in a rehabilitation camp for ex-prisoners of war. I know from experience how frustrating and demoralizing such life can be.

I was appointed as a Rehabilitation Officer by the Kenya Government and worked in the Department of Community Development and Rehabilitation under the first and as yet the only African Minister. Shortly afterwards I was made staff officer in charge of rehabilitation of women and girls in Mau Mau detention camps and prisons throughout the colony. . . .

The officer on duty asked me which 'Pens' I wanted to visit first and this word 'Pen' set the scene for me. I have seen cattle markets in England, and places where animals are loaded on lorries to take them to slaughter houses, where the treatment was better than that accorded human beings in this camp—humans, moreover, who as yet were innocent, merely being detained on suspicion.

The camp consisted of old tents, and was divided into compounds holding several hundred people each, enclosed with barbed wire. The whole camp was also surrounded by barbed wire and high watch towers like a prisoner of war camp. As Mau Mau is called an Emergency these Africans, held in British territory without trial, had not the rights to which they would have been entitled as prisoners of war.

I saw them arrive jammed into cages on top of high lorries, the cages were removed and they had to jump over the high sides carrying their bundle of possessions. Some tripped, dropping the bundle which was then kicked from one Askari (armed African guards) to another, the owner in trying to rescue it being prodded back into line. I saw several men who were not moving quickly enough to please the Askaris being given great blows on naked shoulder blades with rifle butts, and when I protested the British Officers and even women officials standing by said, 'Oh you don't want to feel sorry for *them*.' . . .

Mau Mau men and women in the Detention Camps and Prisons in Kenya are screened and classified white, grey, or black, according to the depth of involvement in Mau Mau. (These colors have now been superseded by letters.) . . .

The woman officer in charge of the Women's Prison told me that a number of the female convicts were under 14 years-of-age and it was illegal for them to be in prison but there was nowhere else to put them. She also said that 17 of the girl Lifers would have been hanged for murder, but for their youth and their sex, as at that time under the Emergency Regulations, Africans could be hanged if they happened to be in a house at a time when someone committed a murder, or even for consorting with Mau Mau. . . .

CRUELTY

Those who are not adept in reading faces are always crueller and ruder than other people; that is why we find it easier to be cruel to animals than to men.

G. C. Lichtenberg: *Reflections*, 1799

HUGE AUDIENCE *listens to NAACP special counsel Thurgood Marshall as he addresses the third annual Fighting Fund for Freedom rally at Raleigh, North Carolina, on May* 13. BOTTOM: *Moving day for the Portland, Oregon, branch. The branch office is now located at* 2055 *N. Williams Avenue, on the ground floor of the YWCA.*

CAN YOU HONESTLY SAY:

I have done

No freedom-loving American can help but resent with his whole being the wanton attack on the Supreme Court's decision on desegregation. But lip service is not enough! Not until a man has backed his beliefs with action—or the financial support that will assure action—is he qualified to say: "I have done my part." The N.A.A.C.P. needs your help as never before.

Please give it!

Annual installments of as little as $50 or more, sent to either your local branch of the NAACP or the New York headquarters, can make you a Life Member of this vital crusade.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

KIVIE KAPLAN DR. BENJAMIN MAYS

CO-CHAIRMEN

Kelly Alexander	Robert H. Johnson
Bishop W. Y. Bell	Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin
Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers	Hon. Herbert H. Lehman
Dr. W. Montague Cobb	Dr. James J. McClendon
Earl B. Dickerson	A. Philip Randolph
Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick	Walter Reuther
Morton S. Grossman	Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Dr. Ralph Harlow	Ike Smalls
Carl Johnson	A. Maceo Smith
Dr. Mordecai Johnson	Dr. Channing H. Tobias

my part in the struggle for racial freedom?

N.A.A.C.P.
0 West 40th Street
ew York 18, N. Y.

I wish to become a Life Member of the NAACP.

☐ I enclose check of $.....
as first payment toward a Life Membership.

☐ I enclose check of $500 for full Life Membership.

Name.....

Address.....

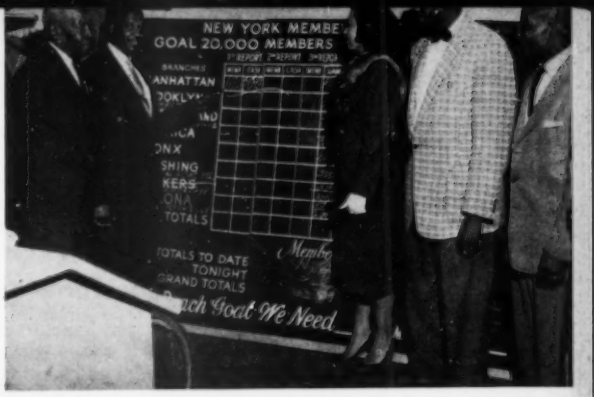
City and State.....

METROPOLITAN AREA MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN 1956

Sixteen NAACP branches in the Metropolitan New York area joined in the second annual membership campaign which closed on June 8. Participating branches were Bronx, Brooklyn, Central Long Island, Corona-East Elmhurst, Flushing, Hempstead, Jamaica, Lakeview-Rockville Centre, New Rochelle, Manhattan, Portchester-Rye, Staten Island, Jersey City, Montclair, Newark and Orange-Maplewood. The membership goal was 30,000 members. Some of the officers and workers are depicted on this and the next page.

WORKERS *of the Corona-Elmhurst branch. National membership secretary Lucille Black at left.* RIGHT: *Workers from the Brooklyn branch.*

WORKERS *from the Lakeview - Rockville Centre branch, with president Dr. Lester Ray Hill at right.*



NEW YORK CITY *branch workers check campaign progress. From left, Roscoe Butler, Russell Crawford, branch president; Mrs. John Hart, Ganell Melvin; and John Hart of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, International Union of America.*

FLUSHING *branch workers (from left) Florence Lucas, president Jamaica branch; Mrs. Arnise Botts, campaign chairman; R. C. Scott, campaign chairman Staten Island branch; and Chester Alston, campaign chairman Jamaica branch.*

JERSEY CITY *workers (from left) are Louis Henderson, captain Jersey City branch; Mrs. John Wilson, Montclair branch; Robert Brown, president Portchester-Rye branch; Mrs. Allean Gardner, captain Portchester-Rye branch; and John Wilson of the Montclair branch.*

Photos by Layne's Studio

Along the N. A. A. C. P. Battlefront

THE ASSOCIATION

Muzzling NAACP: Since our last issue, two deep southern states, Louisiana and Alabama, have taken steps to hamper or otherwise muzzle the work of the Association. In Louisiana a permanent injunction (previously, the court had granted a temporary injunction) against the NAACP was issued on April 24 by District Judge Coleman Lindsey at Baton Rouge under an old law passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan. The law requires the filing of membership lists with state officials.

Before the case had been heard in the state court, NAACP lawyers had petitioned to have the case removed to the federal district court, since under federal statutes a state court is enjoined from proceeding with a case pending a determination of the federal court's jurisdiction. But the Louisiana court ignored this requirement and went ahead with the temporary injunction on March 29.

Meanwhile, on April 4, Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright asserted that the Louisiana court should not have issued the temporary injunction. Yet he refused to vacate it, saying that he could take no action until the NAACP had appealed to a higher court. But the Louisiana State Supreme Court refused to review the case on April 9.

Robert L. Carter, the Association's attorney in the case, said that an appeal would be made from Judge Lindsey's ruling "because, in our view, the action is void and illegal. A statute designed to curb a lawless organization like the Ku Klux Klan cannot properly be used against the NAACP which has always pursued its objectives within the framework of American constitutional procedures."

Pending an appeal, the NAACP has suspended activities in the State of Louisiana.

In announcing suspension of NAACP activities in the state, Mr. Wilkins said: "We do not believe in defaming our courts, either state or federal. We are American citizens who respect and live by the law." Even though the Association does not believe that the decision was "a just or legal ruling," no effort will be made to evade it, the NAACP leader said, pending a final determination of the issue.

In Alabama, without any prior notice to the Association, Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery issued, on June 1, a restraining order against the Association in response to a request of the Alabama State Attor-

ney General. The Association had until June 30 to reply and request a hearing on the matter.

A representative of the NAACP had applied on May 31 in Montgomery for the necessary forms upon which to register the Association even though, since 1918, no such registration had been demanded by the State of Alabama. The very next morning, June 1, at 9:20 o'clock, the Attorney General, without previous notice of any kind, applied for and secured a temporary order restraining the NAACP from further operations in the State.

ANTI-NAACP ACTIVITY

Types of Activity: We reprint below an article from the May 1956 issue of *Nairo Reporter* detailing the types of "Anti-NAACP Activity in the Deep South:"

The legislative sessions just completed or nearing an end in certain states of the Deep South (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana) have seen an inordinate volume of time and energy devoted to the consideration of measures designed to hamper or cripple the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This is over and above a quite substantial amount of attention given to reinforcing or extending the existing segregation statutes, without respect to the NAACP per se.

Until all sessions have ended and the multitude of bills are disposed of by the respective governors, it is not possible to draw a final balance sheet. Some of the proposals were so bizarre that they were turned down even by Mississippi and Alabama legislators. These presumably served the only purpose for which they could ever seriously have been intended. They have drawn momentary headlines and backwoods acclaim for their sponsors before disappearing into the hopper to be seen no more.

The following summary is confined to measures proposed, enacted and/or signed by the governors, which might actually in some way affect the work of the NAACP.

These measures fall into three main classes:

1. Legislation directed against state or local employees (principally teachers) who are members of the NAACP. South Carolina and Alabama have produced enactments of this sort. The South Carolina law specifies the NAACP by name as an organization to which no one may belong and still retain a state job. The Alabama law applies, for some obscure reason, only to Wilcox County, and prohibits employment as a teacher by anyone belonging to an organization which advocates desegregation.

2. Laws that seek to penalize activities characteristic of the NAACP and to restrict or prohibit public advocacy of policies supported by the NAACP. The Association is not usually named in these measures, although the intent is always clear in the pronouncements of the sponsors. Mississippi and Georgia have considered such bills. Described as "affecting only the NAACP," the Mississippi measure makes it a misdemeanor punishable by six months in jail and/or $1,000 fine for anyone to: ". . . incite a riot, or breach of the peace; or public disturbance, or disorderly assembly, by soliciting, or advocating, or urging, or encouraging disobedience to any law of the State of Mississippi, and nonconformance with the established traditions, customs and usages of the State of Mississippi."

Another measure, introduced in the Mississippi House of Representatives, would enlarge the area of criminal libel so as to "penalize any 'slander' or 'defamation' of the state or a locality, or the inhabitants, institutions or the government." (Mississippi newspaper publishers have strongly protested this bill.)

A bill proposed by the governor of Georgia would make it a felony to "threaten" the private school system for which the legislature has made stand-by provision as a device to forestall desegregation.

3. Legislation aimed directly and specifically at the NAACP and which clearly seeks to put it out of business. Here should be included, of course, the Louisiana action in which, without new enactments of any kind, a thirty-year-old statute has been invoked and the Association enjoined from operating until it files a certified list of its members. NAACP attorneys are challenging this action in the courts since submission of membership lists could have only one result: i.e., intimidation of NAACP members employed by the State of Louisiana or otherwise vulnerable to reprisal.

Similar action to compel registration in North Carolina is in the courts of that state.

Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina have similarly laid the groundwork for moving against the Association. In Alabama (and again confined to Wilcox County) a bill has been passed requiring payment of a $100 fee by any salaried organizer who recruits members, plus a $5.00 payment for each member obtained.

In Georgia and South Carolina there have been proposals to investigate the NAACP as a subversive organization. The South Carolina legislature has asked the U.S. Attorney-General to list the Association as subversive and has called for an investigation into NAACP activities at the South Carolina State College for Negroes, in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

These investigative proposals are cited more for the sake of a complete record as signs of the times than as actions likely to hurt the Association. Because of the effective forum they might provide for expression of the NAACP's program and philosophy, it is doubtful that they will ever really be launched.

Besides the foregoing, the filing of suits for libel against NAACP officials and branch members in South Carolina, Florida and Alabama may presage the emergence of still another type of harassment. This development is being watched closely by NAACP officials; it may appeal to segregationists as a fruitful means of exhausting the Association's substance and resources in a welter of costly, if meaningless, litigation.

UNION LABOR

Admits First Negro: As a result of Association action, the first Negro has been admitted to Chicago Local 150 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, AFL-CIO.

William Bouler of Chicago Heights had been denied the right to work at his chosen trade because the Operating Engineers union refused him membership on grounds of his race and color.

NAACP action in the case was taken by the Association's national office at the request of the Chicago Heights NAACP branch.

When officials of the Chicago union admitted that Negroes never had been admitted to membership and refused to admit Mr. Bouler, the NAACP

threatened action before the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Many members of the union currently are engaged in construction projects financed by federal funds.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Field Foundation: The Field Foundation of New York City has made a $30,000 grant to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., to help further the organization's legal efforts to secure justice and equality for all Americans without regard to race or color.

The grant covers a 24-month period beginning May 1, 1956, and is given in two payments of $15,000 each.

The Field Foundation was established in 1940 by Mr. Marshall Field and seeks to improve intercultural and interracial relations. Past grants made to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund have enabled the organization to make great inroads against the barriers of discrimination in several areas of American life.

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., is headed by Thurgood Marshall.

Virginia Elks. The "Daughters and Sills" of the Virginia State Association of the Elks pledged $1,000 to the NAACP at its annual convention held in Newport News, Virginia.

Expressing endorsement of the NAACP's current program, the Elks pledged $500 to the Association's 'Fight for Freedom' campaign and $500 for an NAACP life membership.

In accepting a $300 payment on the pledge, W. Lester Banks of Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia State NAACP, praised the cooperation his organization has received through the years from the Elks.

Robert H. Johnson of Philadelphia, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks and a member of the NAACP's life membership committee, congratulated the Virginia Elks for their action. He revealed that Elkdom throughout the United States has contributed more than $43,000 to various units of the NAACP.

LIFE MEMBERS

Omegas: Two chapters of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity have become life members of the NAACP while four other chapters of the fraternity have made an initial life membership payment. The new OPP life member chapters are Pi Phi in Charlotte and Nu Alpha in Goldsboro, both in North Carolina. Opp chapters which have made initial payments are Beta Iota, Cincinnati, Ohio; Theta Omicron, Rochester, New York; Sigma Alpha, Miami, Florida; and Tau Omega, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Nat (King) Cole: Singer Nat (King) Cole, victim of a hoodlum attack in Birmingham, has become a life member of the Association to "help bring closer the day when bigotry and discrimination are things of the past."

Mr. Cole presented the $500 life membership fee to Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit NAACP, on April 22, while visiting the city. Accepting the singer's membership, Mr. Johnson expressed appreciation and recalled that Mr. Cole had made previous contributions to the Detroit branch.

In a prepared statement made public at the time he took out the membership, Mr. Cole charged that statements attributed to him following the Birmingham attack "were completely misunderstood and twisted out of context."

Further he stated: "I have been quite concerned for the past few days over reports appearing in newspapers which purport to represent my views on jim crow and discrimination.

"First of all, I would like to say that I am, have been and will continue to be dedicated to the complete elimination of all forms of discrimination, segregation and bigotry. There is only one position in this matter and that is the right one: Full equality for all people, regardless of race, creed or religion. This has been my position all along, and contrary to any published reports, it remains my position.

"I have always supported the NAACP and other organizations fighting segregation and discrimination. I have in my personal records cancelled checks of my contributions to several NAACP chapters, as well as to the Montgomery bus boycott."

HONORARY DEGREES

The New School for Social Research in New York City on June 5 conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters upon Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel.

"There is general agreement," the citation said, "that the historic United States Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, against segregation was to an extraordinary degree the result of his efforts, his legal learning, his vision and his imaginative approach to the intricate problems of human rights."

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP branch and of the Maryland State NAACP. Mrs. Jackson is also a member of the NAACP board of directors.

In accepting the degree, Mrs. Jackson declared she was doing so not for herself alone "but for the thousands of citizens of every race, color and creed in the State of Maryland" who have labored side by side with me to help make the great American dream of democracy a living reality in our city, state and nation."

"Without their faith in the dream," Mrs. Jackson continued, "or their courage and willingness to toil and persevere through the long years of denial and sacrifice, the achievements for which you honor me today could not have been accomplished."

Alabama Restraining Order

NAACP attorneys have been instructed to seek an early court hearing on the attempt to ban the Association in the State of Alabama. The decision to challenge the Alabama injunction "in the courts and in the arena of public opinion" was unanimously approved by the national board at its regular monthly meeting on June 11, 1956, held in the Wendell Willkie Memorial Building, New York City.

The text of the statement of policy adopted by the board follows:

The effort of the State of Alabama to ban and destroy the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in that state is, in fact, a direct violation of the American traditional and constitutional principle of freedom of association. It presents a challenge which we shall meet in the courts and in the arena of public opinion.

On behalf of the Association, the Board of Directors instructs the NAACP attorneys to take the necessary legal steps to obtain a hearing on the merits of the Alabama injunction at the earliest possible time with a view to dissolving the court's restraining order.

Obviously, the issue is not the failure of the NAACP to register with a state agency. The purpose of the injunction is clearly an effort to destroy the Association because of its successful and continuing campaign to eliminate racial discrimination and segregation. As the Dallas (Texas) *Morning News* points out editorially, the acts complained of in the Attorney General's petition for the injunction are the NAACP cases which "are directed against the segregation laws of Alabama and all such the Supreme Court labels unconstitutional and invalid."

The restraining order itself provides irrefutable proof that registration is not the real purpose of the action. The order prohibits the NAACP from "filing with Department of Revenue and the secretary of state any application, paper or document for the purpose of qualifying to do business within the State of Alabama."

As a non-profit organization, the NAACP never considered the Alabama statute applicable to it. Moreover, it knows of no similar organization which has been compelled to register under this law, and of no other instance of an ex parte injunction being sought without prior notice of demand to register.

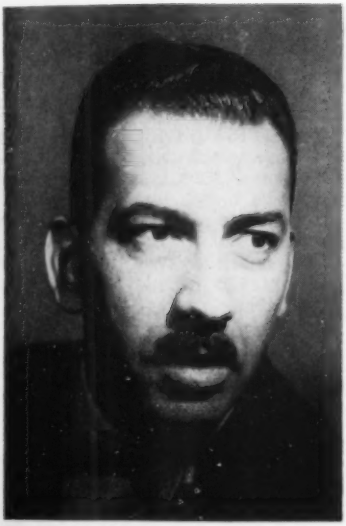
This injunction represents more than a threat to the NAACP. It is an attack upon basic civil liberties. It would deny constitutionally guaranteed rights to organize, to protest, to assemble peaceably, to petition for redress of grievances, and to invoke the courts in the pursuit of legal objectives.

The danger is not alone to the NAACP, but also to any other group in disagreement with those who control the state. If the NAACP can be banned because it seeks to uphold the federal Constitution, so can any other organization or institution—the church, a trade union, a civic association, a political party, a fraternal order, a professional society, or a business association.

The NAACP will not be intimidated by this new threat. Nor will it be silenced or immobilized. The fight against racial injustice, discrimination and segregation will go on to ultimate triumph. There will be no let-up in this struggle for human freedom.

THE NAACP COMMITTEE *on the* S. S. Independence *(standing from left) consist of Tyrone Hamilton, treasurer; Harold Foster, Maitland Lynch, chairman; Ramon Chevestre; (siting) Franklin Walker, William Brown, Philip Schneider; and Warren Holmes, secretary. This committee enrolled three hundred members and collected* $790 *in contributions during its campaign aboard ship.*

What the Branches Are Doing



WAGNER D. JACKSON

President of the Delaware State Conference NAACP, Wilmington, Delaware.

Alaska: Clarence V. Coleman, president of the ANCHORAGE branch, has taken out the first NAACP life membership ever taken out in the territory.

California: Branch officials in HERLONG have requested a hearing-officer in a job bias complaint involving the Sierra Ordnance Depot to disqualify himself and withdraw as chairman of proceedings because he discussed the status of employment hearings outside prescribed channels.

Delaware: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, was principal speaker at the March meeting of the DELAWARE branch. He spoke on the Montgomery, Alabama, bus strike and passive resistance.

The Delaware State Conference reports the following officers: Wagner D. Jackson, president; Dr. George E. Kent, vice-president; Mrs. Frances E. Owens, secretary; and Rev. Randolph Fisher, treasurer.

Illinois: John F. Regan, attorney for the DECATUR branch, reports the election of Rev. David E. Readye to the Decatur school board. This is the first time that a Negro has been elected to any kind of office in Decatur. Rev. Readye is pastor of the local St. Peters AME church.

Indiana: Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., was principal speaker at the March 1 meeting of the MADISON COUNTY branch.

Louisiana: At the April meeting of the executive committee of the Louisiana Medical Association, the group

voted to ask every memeber in Louisiana to contribute $100 each to the NAACP.

Massachusetts: Dr. T. R. M. Howard spoke in BOSTON March 15-16 under the auspices of the local youth council.

Michigan: The labor and industry committee of the GRAND RAPIDS branch reports the hiring of Negro employees at the local General Motors diesel plant.

Minnesota: Cecil E. Newman, editor and publisher of the Minneapolis Spokesman and St. Paul Recorder was principal speaker at the May 20 meeting of the MINNEAPOLIS branch.

Missouri: The ST. LOUIS branch campaign bulletin, May 14, reports 4,016 members and $11,289.75 to date. With 4,000 members secured at the midway point of the 1956 membership drive, the campaign is now over the hump in terms of selected membership goals and quotas. The drive closed June 4.

The local youth council was instrumental in having Taystee Bread hire Homer Nichols, Jr., in March, its first Negro route salesman.

New Jersey: The branch of the ORANGES AND MAPLEWOOD started its annual membership drive in April, with the assistance of announcements from radio station WNJR. The first meeting reported $1,000. The branch also presented a plaque to Rev. B. D. Lambert of Montgomery, Alabama, in recognition of his fight for civil rights.

New York: The Guardian Association of New York City has taken out a life membership in the NAACP. The Guardian Association was first organized as a social and cultural group in 1943 by about twenty-five New York City police officers. Present membership is approximately 700.

North Carolina: N. L. Gregg, treasurer of the North Carolina Conference, reports a total of $6,046.96 collected from sixty branches, youth groups, fraternities and individuals since October 1955.

The Rocky Mount chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity has made an initial payment of $50 on an NAACP life membership.

Pennsylvania: The DAUPHIN COUNTY branch has sent in contributions totaling $203 to the NAACP Legal Department for use in the defense of the Rev. Martin Luther King and his associates in Montgomery.

The PHILADELPHIA branch has challenged local real estate brokers to publicly state whether they will make any new houses or low-cost rental houses available to all races if they construct on sites the Philadelphia Housing Authority wants to use.

The PITTSBURGH branch has sponsored five weekly NAACP broadcasts over Station KDKA since January 1, 1956. The branch also reports a successful human rights dinner held at the Gateway Plaza.

The JOHNSTOWN branch has raised $139.05 for the Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Texas: The WHARTON COUNTY branch contributed $500 to the Fighting Fund for Freedom.

Virginia: The Daughters and "Bills" of the Elks (IBPOEW) of Virginia have pledged $1,000 to the NAACP, and $300 of the pledge has already been paid. Various Virginia organizations, through the NAACP, have contributed more than $5,000 to aid the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycotters.

Oregon: The PORTLAND branch held a meet-your-candidate-night on April 28 at which time branch members were introduced to local political candidates.

The CENTRAL LONG ISLAND branch has sent crates of food and clothing to the bus boycotters in Montgomery, Alabama.

FFF CONTRIBUTIONS
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Greensboro, North Carolina—May 24, 1956

Beaufort County	10.00	North Hampton & Halifax	25.00
Bertie County	75.05	Norwood	100.00
Youth Chapter	40.94	Oxford	40.94
Burke County	100.00	Pamlico County	50.00
Burlington	100.00	Pender County	50.00
Cabarrus County	75.00	Perquimans County	50.00
Caswell County	174.78	Person County	50.00
Catawba County	100.00	Reidsville	150.00
Charlotte	250.00	Richmond County	50.00
Chatham County	72.50	Roberson	25.00
Chowan County	50.00	Rocky Mount	60.00
Cleveland County	25.00	Roper	66.00
Columbus County	100.00	Rowan County	10.00
Craven County	32.00	Sampson County	25.00
Currituck	85.00	Scotland County	150.00
Davie County	100.00	Selma	10.00
Duplin County	50.00	Sheffield County	60.00
Durham	150.00	Spring Hope	25.00
Edgecombe County	75.00	Stanley County	10.00
Fayetteville County	75.00	Statesville	40.00
Franklin County	30.00	Thomasville	50.00
Gaston County	50.00	Vance County	85.00
Greene County	50.00	Warren County	85.00
Greensboro	100.00	Warren County	50.00
Harnett County	200.00	West Wilson	5.00
Hickory	50.00	Wayne County	100.00
High Point	120.75	Wendell	82.00
Hillsboro	63.75	Winston-Salem	100.00
Hoke County	50.75	Yadkin County	123.16
Hyde County	75.20	Mr. J. H. Wheeler	10.00
Jones County	15.03	Morning Star Baptist Church	5.00
Lee County	100.00	Mt. Pisgah Presbyterian Church	10.39
Long Hill & Linden	75.00	Public Collection	1,190.72
Lower Halifax County	25.00	Life Membership:	
Madison	20.00	Iota Chapter Omega Psi Phi	100.00
Monroe	5.00	Mr. J. B. Harren	33.00
Montgomery County	50.00		
Moore County	60.00	TOTAL:	$6,046.96
New Bern	60.00		
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REGISTRAR, LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
Jefferson City, Missouri

The ALABAMA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE was host April 27-28 to the sixteenth annual conference of the College Language Association.

■

Better teaching in Western countries about Asia was the purpose of a meeting of educators held in Paris, France, in May under the auspices of UNESCO. Experts from sixteen Western countries and Asia examined ways in which the presentation of Asia in Western textbooks, and the teaching materials used, could be improved.

In April UNESCO held a conference in Lima, Peru, on free and compulsory education for Latin America.

■

Dr. Thomas P. Fraser, head of the department of science education at MORGAN STATE COLLEGE, was recently elected to the executive committee of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching. Dr. Fraser has previously served NARST in various committee capacities.

■

The Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority has awarded its national health grant of $2,000 to TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE for a research project to be conducted in the Carver Foundation.

■

Dr. Karl N. Bigelow of Columbia university was the 45th annual com-

mencement speaker at NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

The three winners of $255 in home-economics scholarships at the college were Clarice Parker, Pendleton, N. C., first prize $130; Barbara Burke, Gates, N. C., second prize $75; and Annie McAllister, Elizabethtown, N. C., third prize $50. Velma Lowe of Enfield won honorable mention.

■

One hundred and fifty-nine persons received degrees from VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY on June 4. Commencement speaker was Dr. Courts Redford, executive secretary-treasurer of the Baptist Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Georgia.

Professor Herman L. Strader of Union's biology department has been awarded a grant to study at the Summer Institute of Botany at Cornell University.

■

Thelma Berlack Boozer, public relations aide at the New York City office of Civil Defense, became, in May, an honorary member of NEW YORK UNIVERSITY's James Melvin Lee chapter of Kappa Tau Alpha, national journalism fraternity. Mrs. Boozer is the first Negro and the second woman to be honored.

■

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Many educational institutions are offering special summer workshops in human relations. RUTGERS UNIVERSITY (New Brunswick, New Jersey) offers workshops in modern trends in human relations (July 22-28), in human relations (July 22-28), and in community leadership (July 15-21). WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY (Cleveland, Ohio) has a program for social workers, teachers, etc., called a workshop on intergroup relations (June 18-July 27). The UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (Ann Arbor) has a summer session on the American Negro called contributions of the Negro to American culture. The Michigan program includes such distinguished Negroes as Duke Ellington, Adam Clayton Powell, Dr. Abram L. Harris, Dr. John Hope Franklin, and others. SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY offers a summer session of four institutes of public affairs from July 2 through August 24.

■

More than 250 students received degrees in course at the 71st annual commencement at VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE on May 28. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard delivered the commencement address.

On awards and honors day, May 4 and 7, the college recognized nearly 300 students with certificates, keys, and emblems for their outstanding services in co-curricular activities.

On June 11-14 the college was host to five hundred members of the Virginia Association of Homemakers of America. On June 10-23 the Norfolk Division of VST was host to the third annual national workshop in Adult Leadership Training sponsored jointly by the Norfolk Division, the

adult education division of the Elks (IBPOEW), and the National Institute of Fundamental Education.

The recent General Assembly of Virginia approved a budget, for the two-year period 1956-58, of $5,530,000 for the maintenance and operation of the college.

The eleventh annual Virginia State College Coaching School was held June 18-22.

■

Four out of five New Orleans psychiatrists and neurologists participating in a poll conducted by the medical advisory committee of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., in cooperation with a committee of the New Orleans Medical Association, think that racial integration in the schools will be either beneficial or will have little effect upon the children.

■

According to the May 24 issue of *St. Mary's Beacon* (Leonardtown, Maryland), all Roman Catholic parochial schools in the Maryland counties of Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary will begin integration next September.

■

An extensive COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY program to study man's adaptations to tropical life begins this summer at several far-flung points in the Caribbean. The Columbia-sponsored scientists will establish field studies on six islands in the Caribbean: the Dutch islands of St. Martin and Saba, Barbados in the British West Indies, Martinique in the French Antilles, the Republic of Haiti, and San An-

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drés, a Columbian possession off the coast of Nicaragua. The program, conducted under the auspices of the department of anthropology, is called the "Research and Training Program for the Study of Man in the Tropics" and will deal with the social, economic and cultural adaptations of man to life in tropical regions.

The Negro Potential, by Dr. Eli Ginzberg (Columbia University Press), estimates that the total number of Negro high school students graduating annually could be more than doubled in this period of critical manpower shortage if the education of Negroes were raised to the same level as white students outside the South.

■

Dr. L. D. Reddick, chairman of the history department of ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE, was principal speaker at the recent dedication of the college's new $200,000 library. He spoke on the threats to freedom to read and the freedom to know in the South.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) expects a large enrollment when its summer sessions opens on June 11. This summer the school is offering more than 100 courses in 19 different departments of the institution.

Commencement activities of the 90th year of Lincoln closed the spring term on June 4. Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri, addressed the graduates.

The university was host on April 13 to the annual Missouri State Music festival. Performances were offered in instrumental and vocal solos and small ensembles, choir, and concert band.

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The University of Chicago has awarded a full-tuition graduate scholarship to Alphonse Westbrooks, senior journalism major at Lincoln.

■

THE NATIONAL NEGRO OPERA FOUNDATION, INC., in cooperation with the New York Opera Guild, presented The National Negro Opera Company in Clarence Cameron White's *Ouanga* (with liberetto by John F. Matheus) at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, on May 27.

■

The 88th annual commencement of JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY was held on June 6, with 98 candidates from the college, and 6 from the theological seminary, receiving their degrees.

Mrs. Annye C. Buck, instructor in biology, has received a grant from the Southern Fellowship Fund to study next year at the University of Michigan. Mrs. Buck will study for the Ph. D. degree in the field of zoology.

Eighteen university students were initiated into four honor societies at the annual spring honor's convocation.

■

SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE (Notre Dame, Indiana) conferred 11 Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, degrees and 115 college degrees at its commencement exercises in May.

■

Dr. Frank M. Snowden, professor of classics and director of the summer school, was named dean of the college of liberal arts at HOWARD UNIVERSITY at the April meeting of the university board of trustees. He succeeeds Dr. J. St. Clair Price, now retired.

Howard conferred more than 600 degrees at its 88th annual commencement held on June 8.

The appointment of Dr. Donald P. Squires as assistant curator of fossil invertebrates at the AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY has been announced by Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, chairman of the museum's department of geology and paleontology. A specialist in fossil corals, Dr. Squires is particularly interested in the relationship between reef-building and non-reef-building organisms.

■

Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of TALLADEGA COLLEGE, was one of the speakers for the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress, Women's Division, held at the Biltmore Hotel, on April 11, in New York City. Dr. Gray spoke on education for free men.

■

SHAW UNIVERSITY held its 91st commencement exercises on May 28. Degrees were conferred upon 78 candidates in the college of arts and sciences.

■

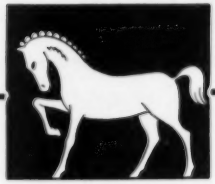
FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE held its 79th annual commencement on June 5. Dr. D. D. Holt, executive director of the Methodist College Foundation of North Carolina, was the commencement speaker.

The six-week summer session of FSTC is scheduled for June 13-July 21.

■

The UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND was one of the nationally approved public service agencies participating in the 34th annual convention of the National Association of Radio & Television Broadcasters.

—SUMMER CAMP—



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John Hay Whitney, senior partner of J. H. Whitney & Co., New York City, has accepted membership on the FISK UNIVERSITY board of trustees.

■

Dr. James M. Nabrit, secretary of Howard university, was speaker at the 87th commencement of ATLANTA UNIVERSITY. The university awarded degrees to 73 candidates.

Sherman Earl Dix of Nashville, Tennessee, and Maurice Fitts are recipients of the Walter Francis White scholarship awarded by the AU national alumni association in honor of the late Walter White.

The Pilgrim Life and Health In-

surance Company of Augusta, Georgia, has established an annual tuition scholarship at Atlanta.

Three members of the university faculty have been given increases in rank: Dr. Thomas D. Jarrett and Dr. Hylan Lewis were advanced from associate professorships to full professorships and Mrs. Josephine Thompson from instructor to assistant professor.

■

Dr. Martha B. Lucas, former president of Sweet Briar college, was speaker at SPELMAN COLLEGE's 75th annual commencement.

Gladys Cooper, chairman of the home economics department, has been awarded a grant-in-aid for summer study by the Southern Fellowships Fund.

■

The executive Committee of Pi Delta Phi, the national honor society in French, has approved a chapter, Beta Upsilon, of the society for MOREHOUSE COLLEGE.

John Barber, senior, is recipient, with others, of a Danforth Foundation award for graduate work at any university of Mr. Barber's choice Mr. Barber plans to enter Yale University in September.

■

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was speaker at DILLARD UNIVERSITY'S 21st annual commencement exercises.

■

The faculty and student body of CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE have taken out a collective $500 life membership in the NAACP.

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VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER—*Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson (left), president of Howard University, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Virginia State president, shown as they were about to head the academic procession at the 75th annual commencement exercises of the college. Dr. Johnson delivered the commencement address and received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.*

Book Reviews

THEY SPEAK OF BROTHERHOOD

A Manual of Intergroup Relations. **By John P. Dean and Alex Rosen with foreword by Charles S. Johnson. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1955. XIII+194 pp. $3.75.**

Fraternities Without Brotherhood: A Study of Prejudice on the American Campus. **By Alfred McClung Lee. Boston: Beacon Press, 1955. XII+159 pp. $1.95.**

Notes of a Native Son. **By James Baldwin. Boston: Beacon Press, 1955, IX+175 pp. $2.75.**

The Little Professor of Piney Woods: The Story of Professor Laurence Jones. **By Beth Day. New York: Julian Messner, 1955. 192 pp. $2.95.**

The findings of modern sociology, now that they favor integration, have invited considerable sniping from high-placed journalists and generals of Southern origins and/or sympathies who carry the ball for "interposition." Hardly more communicative have been the glib "moderates" whose subtler role it is to engineer the triumph of treadmill liberalism over positive action. Against this bleak background *A Manual of Intergroup Relations* stands like a promontory. It is sociology at its best, and its authority is based on the results of a six-year study (of intergroup relations in American communities) launched and completed by the Cornell Social Science Research Center.

The authors of this guide for sober men and social practitioners say in essence that integration is a requirement of the American Creed and that it is now time to act towards working it thoroughly through the fabric of our national culture. To this end they present a series of crystal-clear propositions for desegregation and integration. And in doing it they mince no words: ". . . we believe that the more serious inequities suffered by minority groups can be alleviated best by directly attacking segregation and discrimination."

But the prime virtue of this manual lies in the fact that it sets forth a realistic program for intercommunication and interaction between races. This is important because the most obvious discord of our times is the unwillingness of kingpin individuals and institutions to reckon with facts. (For instance, the fact that Autherine Lucy's quiet dignity provides substance for the concept of the Southern lady, or the fact that the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King is in the tradition of the man for whom he is named). And it is to the kingpins that this manual directs the social practitioner for the implementation of its program for democracy.

Because it deals with the element of our society most likely to attain king-

pin status, Dr. Lee's report on fraternities is a book which deserves wide recognition and reading. Dr. Lee's survey cuts through the sophistic rationalizations of fraternal figures who wish to maintain racial and religious restrictions and exposes them for what they are. He gives examples of brotherhoods which have democratized their memberships at the expense even of affiliation with their national bodies. Two outstanding ones are Alpha Sigma Phi at Middlebury College and Phi Alpha Psi of Amherst College. Neither of these groups has lost anything for having broken away from "exclusiveness."

Dr. Lee places the responsibility for effecting change in the college fraternities where it belongs: on the influential alumni and college administrators. Students do not stay around colleges long after affiliating with fraternities, but they stay long enough to absorb either a favorable or unfavorable pattern of acceptability. "Parents frequently take pains," Dr. Lee notes, "early in a child's life, to install built-in criteria for acceptable playmates and parent substitutes." It is the point of this book, which traces the college "social" fraternity to its origin at Union College (Schenectady, New York) in 1825, to present the case for real fraternities as against schools for prejudice.

The title essay of James Baldwin's collection of literary performances supplies the factual framework out of which the novel *Go Tell It on the Mountain* came and the essays in general strike a sustained pose. Mr. Baldwin writes what may be described as a packed snowdrift style full of capricious dipsy-doodles and first-glance, blinding effects. Thus even the pitfalls in this melange are cushioned by smooth slides. Yet for all the high sound he is capable of giving the half truths presented they melt down to very little.

Some of the difficulty apparently stems from the fact that he is so caught up in the "identity" search that it has led him into a tortured self-alienation. Hence he pictures himself as bringing a "special attitude" to such cultural fixtures as Shakespeare, the Cathedral at Chartres and the Empire State Building. From this it is logical that he would see some other things which mark him for peculiarity rather than profundity. For instance, he brings forth this flood of loping confusion:

> And there is, I should think, no Negro living in America who has not felt, briefly or for long periods, with anguish sharp or dull, in varying degrees and to varying effect, simple, naked and unanswerable hatred; who has not wanted to smash any white face he may encounter in a day, to violate, out of motives of the cruelest vengeance, their women, to break the bodies of all white people and bring them low, as low as that dust into which he himself has been and is being trampled. . . .

Mr. Baldwin is here speaking for himself, just as he speaks for himself when he finds the Dorothy Dandridge of *Carmen Jones* "really in herself rather more sweet than vivid." This mixes sugar with seasoning, for whatever else Miss Dandridge exhibited in this musical, the grand ingredient was ripeness. At another high point of Mr. Baldwin's drifts he contends that "I remember meeting no Negro in the years of my growing up, in my family or out of it, who would really ever trust a Jew, and few who did not, indeed, exhibit for them the blackest contempt." This is surely singular insight. The content of Mr. Baldwin's essays proves him to be the victim of limited inquiry; the style is excellent.

There are some souls so temperamentally disposed to live in peace and at all costs avoid trouble that societal

defects leave them unperturbed. They are the accommodators, and within their orbit they would perhaps survive and shine under any of the "isms" now contending for primacy in our atomic world. Beth Day's breezy and anecdotal profile of Laurence Jones, founder and principal of The Piney Woods Country Life School in Mississippi, presents a case for this contention.

The little professor became nationally known in 1955 when the TV program "This Is Your Life" spotlighted his work. Miss Day's book supplies the details on his mission and achievement. Professor Jones belongs as clearly to the old tradition as does the region where he has acted out his role to the *ancien régime*. The elements of his "solution" follow, therefore, the established pattern: His hero is Booker T. Washington; his helpers, the Lord and northern philanthropy; his friend, a solid, sawmill-owning Southerner named John Webster; his curriculum, "practical" education; his news organ, *The Pine Torch;* and his foremost fund-raising instrument, "The Cotton Blossoms," a traveling troupe of singers who specialize in spirituals.

Of Professor Jones' hero, J. Saunders Redding has written a kind of epitaph which carries meaning for our time: "After all, Washington was the white South's man. The white South . . . made him, raised him up as the savior of its conscience . . ." Of Professor Jones' achievement, it must be said that his diagnosis and treatment of the needs of Mississippi Negroes has focused on symptoms and scars to the exclusion of causes. Beth Day's one-dimensional account of the Missouri-born, Iowa-educated professor is an interesting tribute to one of our living relics.

HENRY F. WINSLOW

RACE HERE AND THERE

Contemporary Africa: Continent in Transition. **By T. Walter Wallbank. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1956. 191 pp. $1.25.**

Southeast Asia Between Two Worlds. **By Tibor Mende. New York: Library Publishers, 1955. VIII+338 pp. $3.95.**

"Racial Desegregation and Integration," The Annals, **vol. 304, March, 1956, special issue edited by Ira DeA. Reid. Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1956. X+211 pp. $2.00.**

I Passed For White. **By Reba Lee as told to Mary Hastings Bradley. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1955. 274 pp. $3.95.**

Here are four books on Asia, Africa, and America, the triple-A trouble spots in the world today insofar as the color problem is concerned, and in these volumes overtones of this chromatic cancer eat away no matter what subject is discussed. In the little pocketbook *Contemporary Africa,* Professor Wallbank has made an analysis in two major sections, treating in the first policies and problems in French, British, Belgian, and Portuguese territories, and outlining what is going on in the Union of South Africa. He supplements this with a perspective on history and current situations, remarks on the American position there, as well as some notes of significance on what the two world wars did to encourage the African awakening. Part two is a list of useful readings setting forth the context of papers of pertinence dating from Stanley's finding Livingstone in 1872 to psychological aspects of Kenya Mau Mau in 1954. This section is filled with data helpful in gaining insight into policy and practice of colonials, *indigènes,* and new develop-

ments. Although the book is made more worthy through inclusion of a selected bibliography, it is inappropriately titled and contains a grievous error of omission in failing to treat North Africa, the Sudan, and Egypt, all of which are a part of "contemporary Africa."

Tibor Mende's *Southeast Asia Between Two Worlds* does not have the precision to it that one needs in comprehending unknown parts and he, too, like the above author, has mistitled his volume, for this book is concerned mainly with Indonesia, Pakistan, and Burma. It is largely a hodge-podge of travel notes put together in the form of a serious analysis the end result of which is of some value in understanding the areas it covers. It is personal in tone, colorful with humorous moments that do not obscure the insights that show apperception of problems pregnant with demands for early solution. For example, although the India-Pakistan holocaust following partition was most unfortunate, it had positive benefits in forcing many Moslem women to unveil themselves in the urgent need of their help with the sick and wounded. The book concludes with a section propounding views of the author on trends and prospects for the future which indicate he was a keen observer of what he witnessed. But the work falters in not containing any information on what is usually considered integral parts of Southeast Asia—Malaya, Indochina, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines.

Coming closer to home the race problem is given wide and, for the most part, expert coverage in *The Annals'* "Racial Desegration and Integration." Because of John Hope Franklin's clearly written "History of Racial Segregation in the United States" and Rayford Logan's analysis of U. S. Supreme Court treatment of jim crow, the other contributions are seen in better perspective. Here is found material dealing with facts on desegregation, legal inventions and the process itself, resistance to desegregation, segregation in education, information about commissions against discrimination, integration in the armed services and housing, aspects of the process in Washington, D. C., and Negro communities, as well as data on Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Orientals, what social science is doing to help, and the influence of our racial policy on the international scene. The excellence of the essays here is enhanced because the issue editor, Professor Ira DeA. Reid, asked his contributors to make "a deliberate effort to avoid retelling of the better known examples of resistance to change as well as of successful integration," and they have complied. This is an up-to-date, reliable, and useful compendium on a basic issue of our time whose domestic significance far transcends the national boundaries.

Unhappily we must close this series of book analyses with a volume whose subject matter is neither current nor important in terms of group efforts of the Negro to achieve full citizenship in America. *I Passed For White* may have attracted attention a quarter-century ago, but today it is such an ordinary phenomenon of Negro-white relations to which no one but the morbid and curious pay any attention, except, perhaps, the individual concerned. As a contribution to racial understanding it adds nothing, for the biographee, Reba Lee (pseudonym), represents simply a neurotic, insecure personality far behind the times in sophistication and knowledge of interracial practices. Purported to be the true story of a Negro girl, it narrates incidents in her life as she "passed," married, and moved among whites, worrying and fearing all the time she might be discovered. This is sentimental mush that reaches a climax when Reba has a stillborn baby she feared might be dark (How much longer must we endure perpetuation of this mythical biological sterotyped tripe?) but wasn't. Mary Hastings Brad-

ley has written a "rock" in this tear-spattered pulp and I hope she will hereafter stick to mysteries and travel books of which she knows something, and not be misled into what is for her unexplored fields of human relations which amply demonstrate her ignorance of them.

HUGH H. SMYTHE

***Dictionary of Early English.* By Joseph T. Shipley. With a Preface by Mark Van Doren. New York: Philosophical Library, 1955. XIII+753. $10.00.**

This book is ideal for browsing and study, especially for word-lovers, antiquarians, logodaedali (people clever with words), and carpenters of the phrase. Though not exhaustive, it is comprehensive enough to cover the main body of words that have lapsed from general use: words that are likely to be found in literary reading — Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare; words that belong to the history of early England; words with folkloric association; and words not now in general use but which "might be usefully and pleasantly revived."

Word history tells much about a people, their habits, their modes of thought, their changing customs. Few of us are aware that many commonly used words once had meanings, in many cases, quite the opposite of those now current. *Right*, in the phrase "as *right* as rain," originally meant straight in direction. The *meat* of "*meat* and drink" originally meant food in general and not just flesh. Yesteryear's *abactor* (one who steals cattle in herds) is today's cattle rustler, and so on.

Here's a bit of interesting history in connection with the word *antimacassar*, a cover or tidy to protect the back or arms of a chair. Victorian maidens made them to protect their chairs and sofas from the hair-oils of Victorian gentlemen. This popular hair-grease was called *macassar* oil, from the district, *Manghasara*, of the island of the Celebes where the manufacturers, Rowland & Son, claimed they imported the ingredients. A Victorian necessity is today's ornament.

This is merely one example of the wealth of information to be found in Mr. Shipley's *Dictionary of Early English*. Before closing we wish to cite two monsters: *floccinaucinihilipilification*, to consider worthless and *honorificabilitudinitatibus*, honor or respect.

If you are a word-curious person you will enjoy Mr. Shipley's book immensely.

***The Search Within*: The Inner Experiences of a Psychoanalyst. By Theodor Reik. New York: Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 1956. XI + 657 pp. $7.50.**

Here is searching and sensitive self-probing by a highly intelligent man. Whether he is writing on sex, psychoanalysis, his marriage or literature Dr. Reik has something interesting and valuable to say.

The Search Within, with the exception of the last two parts, is taken from the author's previously published works. It is the story of a career that began in Vienna as a pupil of Freud and, by way of residence in Germany and Holland, how he came to America as a refugee in June 1938. His book is richly European in its erudition, its breadth and depth of culture, its brilliant style, and keen insights. It makes absorbing reading.

FARM WORKERS

(*Continued from page* 332)

threatened with foreclosure; men are losing their jobs; storekeepers are being forced out of their places of

business; and sharecroppers and small farmers are being denied their usual crop loans to enable them to start spring planting. This may be happening in other states as well. Many have already been forced to head north, leaving home and friends behind, in hopes of a new opportunity to earn a living. Many more will be forced to leave unless help comes. The National Sharecroppers Fund, as well as other organizations, is attempting to meet some of these needs.

In some cases, white persons who have stood up for the rights of Negroes have faced the same economic pressure. In Mississippi, a rural doctor and a cooperative-farm manager, both whites, have been told to leave the state, and economic pressures are used against them. A nearby minister who spoke for justice on their behalf, was forced to resign his pastorate.

Despite the magnitude of the setback spearheaded by these "Citizens Councils," progress has been made in the field of labor organization and self-help. Pitifully small as these efforts may sound, they are the hopeful signs and the foundations upon which the future must be built. . . .

CATHOLICS AND NAACP

(*Continued from page* 327)

sinful; that "loving one's neighbor as oneself," the second great commandment of the Son of God, means just what it says; that we owe it to our community and our country to do what we can to see that our fellow citizens receive just and charitable treatment both for their own sake and for the sake of local and national peace. As long as there are inequities and injustices perpetuated by those who would deny full citizenship to fellow-Americans because of color, race or creed, there must be strains and tensions that cannot fail to hurt this nation. The NAACP is dedicated to eradicating prejudice, to obtaining fair and just treatment of minorities, and to making a first-class citizen of the Negro in every state of the union. We can therefore give wholehearted and unreserved support to the purposes of this organization.

Moreover, the method that the NAACP employs is one that will never embarrass us as Catholics. Violence is strictly forbidden. If a dignified and honorable presentation fails to achieve justice, then recourse is had to law. This attitude was brought out very clearly at a dinner last year in New York at which Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Mississippi state chairman of the NAACP, was the principal speaker. He had described the terror which rules his state, the threats of death he had received, and the swift growth of the White Councils. When he finished, a young man arose and asked whether it wasn't about time to adopt a "Mau-Mau" policy. The doctor looked at him and shook his head. "I became a doctor," he said, "to save lives, not to take them. And as an NAACP official, I am committed to a policy of law, not violence. Besides, violence only begets more violence, and everybody loses. We in Mississippi will win, but we will win within the law."

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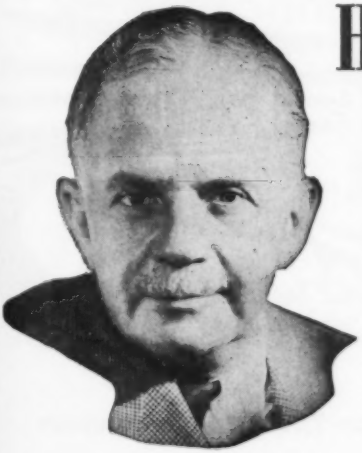

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